

Answer Key (Homework for 9/10, odds only)

Luschnig, Lesson I, Exercise 3 (p. 27), odds only for homework due Monday, September 10, 2018

- a. Parse the following (i.e., identify them grammatically) and then translate them. (e.g., πέμπεσθαι: pres. m.-p. inf. of πέμπω; meaning to send for, to be sent; ἄγετε: pres. act. ind., 2nd pers. pl. of ἄγω; meaning you lead, are leading.)
 - b. Change 1–10 to the opposite voice, if it exists (act. to m.-p.; m.-p. to active). Deponents have no active; ἐθέλω has no m.-p.
 - c. Change 11–20 to the opposite number (sg. to pl.; pl. to sg.). (An infinitive has no person or number.)
1. φέρεσθαι
 - a. Present middle-passive infinitive of φέρω, meaning ‘to be carried, to be brought’ OR ‘to bring oneself, to carry oneself’ OR ‘to carry (something) FOR oneself’
 - b. change to opposite voice: φέρειν
 3. βούλει
 - a. 2nd p., singular, middle-passive, present of βούλομαι, meaning ‘you (s.) wish, you (s.) are willing’
 - b. change to opposite voice: no active counterpart because this verb is deponent
 5. πέμπομεν
 - a. 1st p., plural, active, present of πέμπω, meaning ‘we send, we are sending’
 - b. change to opposite voice: πεμπόμεθα
 7. ἔχετε
 - a. 2nd p., plural, active, present of ἔχω, meaning ‘you (pl.) have, you (pl.) hold/keep’
 - b. change to opposite voice: ἔχεσθε
 9. βουλευέσθε;
 - a. 2nd p., plural, middle-passive, present of βουλεύω, meaning ‘do you (pl.) plan (for yourself)?’ or ‘do you (pl.) resolve to do... (for yourself)?’
 - b. change to opposite voice: βουλευέτε
 11. ἔρχει;
 - a. 2nd p., singular, middle-passive (deponent), present of ἔρχομαι, meaning ‘do you (s.) go? are you going? do you come? are you coming?’
 - b. change to opposite number: ἔρχεσθε
 13. γράφεσθε
 - a. 2nd p., plural, middle-passive, present of γράφω, meaning ‘you (pl.) write for yourselves/for your own benefit’ or ‘you get/have something written on your own account’ or ‘you (pl.) are written’ (less likely)
 - b. change to opposite number: γράφει
 15. λέγεσθαι
 - a. present middle-passive infinitive of λέγω, meaning ‘to be said, to be spoken’ or ‘to speak for oneself/for one’s own benefit’
 - b. change to opposite number: no opposite number (infinitives have no person or number)
 17. παυόμεθα

- a. 1st p., plural, middle-passive, present of παύω, meaning ‘we cease’, ‘we stop ourselves’, ‘we pause’
 - b. change to opposite number: παύομαι
19. λείπεται
- a. 3rd p., singular, middle-passive, present of λείπω, meaning ‘he/she/it is left’ or ‘he/she/it leaves himself’
 - b. change to opposite number: λείπονται
21. φέρεις καὶ ἄγεις.
- a. Both are 2nd person, singular, active, present of φέρω and ἄγω respectively, meaning ‘you carry and you lead’
23. τί πράττεις; (τί what?)
- a. 2nd p., singular, active, present of πράττω, meaning ‘what are you doing?’ or ‘what are you making?’
25. λύετε ἢ λύεσθε;
- a. λύετε is 2nd p., plural, active, present of λύω; λύεσθε is 2nd p., plural, middle-passive, present of λύω; Meaning ‘do you (pl.) release or do you (pl.) ransom?’ OR ‘do you (pl.) release, or are you (pl.) being released?’
27. τί βούλονται γράφεσθαι;
- a. βούλονται is 3rd person plural middle-passive (deponent) of βούλομαι
 - b. γράφεσθαι is a middle-passive present infinitive of γράφω
 - c. Meaning, ‘What do they want to be written?’ ‘what do they wish to have written?’
29. βούλει λύεσθαι;
- a. βούλει is 2nd person singular present middle-passive (deponent) of βούλομαι
 - b. λύεσθαι is present middle-passive infinitive of λύω
 - c. Meaning, ‘Do you (s.) want to be released?’ OR ‘Do you (s.) want to ransom?’